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THE BALD EAGLE.

The Bald Eagle.

This powerful and formidable bird, though adopted among the emblems of our country, on our national ensign, as the principal and animated object, is not confined to our own territory, or even to the Western Continent. It is found in Europe also, though in smaller numbers. The following description of it we copy from Doctor Dekay's ornithological volume of the scientific survey of N. York.

With some other writers he calls it *Haliaeetus Leucocephalon*, while Wilson and Nuttall distinguish it as *Falcon Leucocephalon* and Audubon, in his vol. i. p. 80, gives it the common English names by which it is generally known to our countrymen: these are the white-headed or bald eagle. The bill is curved regularly from the cere (or skin covering the upper root of it) to the tip; an obtuse and scarcely prominent lobe on the cutting margin of the upper mandible; and beyond this the bill suddenly curves downward.

Primaries (principal quills of the wings) acute, the fourth longest. Tail rounded. Claw of the hind toe largest.

Color of the adult male: head, upper part of the neck, the tail and wing-coverts (or feathers lying over the quills) white; the remaining parts of the body chocolate-brown. Bill and tarsus (or lower half of the leg) yellow. Cere light blue. The female has the chin and upper part of the breast white, and a small portion of the tail powdered with white.

Length, from 36 inches to 40. Extent of the wings 84 inches. Weight, from 8 to 12 pounds.

This noble bird, continues Dr. Dekay, is found in every part of the U. States, feeding on fish, wild fowl and quadrupeds. Along the coast it is frequently seen pursuing the fish-hawk, and compelling him to drop his prey, seizing it before it touches the water. It builds its nest in trees, and lays two or three dull white, unspotted eggs. Although birds of prey are seldom gregarious, yet I have known them to appear in flocks of from fifteen to twenty in the marshes near the sea-coast of Long Island, after a north-east storm. The inhabitants, on such occasions, approach them on horseback; and, after killing many outright, dispatch the remaining wounded ones with clubs. In this country it ranges from Mexico to the 62 deg. of north latitude.

In our first volume, page 41, we have given a print of the fish-hawk pursued by the bald eagle, and dropping his prey. The following description of this frequent occurrence is from Wilson, and has been deservedly admired. Mr. Ord remarks of his style, that in this particular, Wilson may perhaps be unrivalled by the whole tribe of naturalists, from the age of Pliny to the present day.

'In procuring fish he displays, in a singular manner, the genius and energy of his character, which is fierce, contemplative, daring and tyrannical: attributes not exerted but on particular occasions; but, when put forth, overpowering all opposition. Elevated on the high, dead limb of some gigantic tree, which commands a wide view of the neighbouring shore and ocean, he seems calmly to contemplate the motions of the varied feathered tribes that pursued their avocations below; the snow-white gulls, gently winnowing the air; the busy tringæ, coursing along the sands; trains of ducks, streaming over the surface; silent and watchful cranes, intent and wading; clamorous crows, and all the winged multitudes that subsist by the bounty of this vast liquid magazine of nature. High over these hovers one, whose action instantly arrests all his attention. By his wide curvature of wing, and sudden suspension in air, he knows him to be the fish-hawk, settling over some devoted victim of the deep. His eye kindles at the sight; and balancing himself, with half-opened wings, he watches the result.

'Down, rapid as an arrow from heaven, descends the distant object of his attention, the roar of its wings reaching the ear as it disappears in the deep, making the surges foam around! At this moment the eager looks of the eagle are all ardor; and levelling his neck for flight, he sees the fish-hawk once more emerge, struggling with his prey, and mounting the air with screams of exultation. These are the signals for our hero; who, launching into the air, instantly gives chase, soon gains on the fish hawk. Each exerts his utmost to mount above the other, displaying in these rencontres the most elegant and sublime aerial evolutions. The unencumbered eagle rapidly advances, and is just on the point of reaching his opponent, when, with a sudden scream, probably of despair and honest execration, the latter drops his fish: the

eagle, poising himself for a moment, as if to take a more certain aim, descends like a whirlwind, snatches it in his grasp ere it reaches the water, and bears his ill-gotten booty silently away to the woods.

There is something very impressive in the solitary habits of this powerful bird. We had an opportunity, some years since to witness the morning flights of one, and its return at evening, its nest being on an old and blasted tree less than a quarter of a mile from our summer retreat. It was at Sachem's Head, on the Connecticut side of Long Island Sound. The nest had existed there for many years, and was a landmark for fishermen and sailors acquainted with that part of the coast. Sometimes the birds were observed to return several times in the course of the day; and then it was concluded that they had young. We learned, with pain, a few years afterwards, that a wanton boy shot one of the eagles. The nest was destroyed after the formidable tenants were no more to be dreaded; and, according to the descriptions given, it consisted of sticks of wood, many of them as large as a man's arm, and contained a quantity nearly sufficient to load a cart.

The bald eagle, as we should not omit to remark, to prevent a natural but a great mistake, is never bald. His head is covered with feathers, but, being white, they give it the appearance of being bare, which is the fact with the buzzard, and one of its distinguishing marks. In the New York markets specimens of this eagle may occasionally be found for sale to naturalists; and for a dollar or two, with the trouble of stuffing, any public or private collection may be supplied with the interesting bird. Those in full adult plumage, however, are more rare: but the younger ones, whose chocolate-colored feathers are spotted with white, and whose heads are still of a dark hue, are valuable, though less so. We may refer our readers, for excellent instructions on the preparation of birds, to those kindly furnished us by Dr. Porter of this state, in our first volume.

It is said that Miss Caroline Herschell, sister, and for a long time assistant to the illustrious astronomer, celebrated her 97th birth-day, lately at Hanover. She still, sometimes, passes a whole night in her observatory.—SEL.

Magnetic Telegraph.

An extensive store-keeper of Milwaukee, on the western shore of Lake Michigan, was in New York in November, and gave a large order for goods, to his merchant there, and left town the same day, on his return home. The order, as handed in, was laid on the desk, and a few days after, inquiry was made whether it had been executed and forwarded, when none of the clerks knew anything of it, or had seen the order, nor was it recorded in the order book, and after the most diligent search could not be found—no time was left to write to Milwaukee, and obtain a reply, as the navigation of the lakes and the canal was about closing, and the house was much annoyed at the circumstance, particularly as it was for an old and valuable customer, and the order was for his whole winter stock of goods. One of the partners, however, recollected that the party had a brother living at Buffalo, with whom he probably might remain for a day or two, on his route home, and he at once went to the Telegraph office—sent a message to the one living in Buffalo, to inquire if his brother of Milwaukee was there—in a few minutes the answer was back, "yes, but is about embarking in the steamboat, and his baggage has already gone on board." "Request him to come to the Telegraph office"—in three minutes the answer was back, that in consequence of the first inquiry, he was already at the office—he was then informed that his order had been mislaid and requested him to send it again—he had a copy of it in his pocket, and at once by the Telegraph advised the New York House, "my order to you was for such and such articles and in such and such quantities"—in thirty minutes after the New York partner entered the Telegraph office, he left it, with a verbatim copy of the original order, which he had in that time sent on for, to Buffalo, and received it back from thence—the distance between the two places being about 450 miles—in twelve hours after, the goods were all packed, and actually on board the steamboat on the way to Albany, and arrived safely at their destination before the navigation closed—this may be called annihilating time and distance.—SEL.

Prefer comfort and propriety and especially duty, to fashion in all things.

SCIENTIFIC.

Interesting Proceedings of the Ethnological Society.

Several interesting meetings have been held by this Society within a few weeks, the last two at the house of the venerable President, the Hon. Albert Gallatin, his health having happily become so far restored, that he has been able to resume his labors as well as his attendance.

Mr. Gallatin, having nearly completed his analysis of the languages of the western coast of America, presented his manuscripts at the last meeting, and stated some of the leading facts connected with them. The following lines contain some of the interesting particulars which we gathered at those interesting meetings.

While our eastern coast presented only two families of native languages, from the far north to the capes of Virginia, viz. : the Esquimaux and the Algonquin, the western coast contains about twenty. And of these last no satisfactory account has ever been published, although materials have been collected, from time to time, respecting some of them, and the late U. S. Exploring Expedition has laid before the world a very valuable mass of materials, much of which is new. Mr. Gallatin, after some months of labor, is making out an analysis of them, on the plan of his great work on the North American Indian Languages, and will soon complete his original plan. The results will ere long be made public.

Monsieur Vattermare was introduced at the last meeting. He is a French gentleman who has been devoted for fourteen years to the enlightened enterprise of establishing a system of literary exchanges between the different countries of Europe, and more particularly between the U. States and France. On his previous visit to this country he succeeded in interesting the legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, Louisiana and several other states in the enterprise, and received the approbation of Congress. He has been equally favored by the Houses of Peers and Deputies of France, the King and Queen, and various scientific institutions. He has had a room appropriated in the Hotel de Ville of Paris, for the reception of books, prints, maps, &c., which may be sent from America to that city, and it will hereafter become highly use-

ful, by exhibiting evidences of the intellectual and moral state of our country, of which, as Mr. Vattermare assures us, many Frenchmen have no idea.

We have heretofore published some account of his plans and results of his investigations; and, having received from him a collection of official documents relating to these subjects, our readers may expect some further details, both interesting and instructive. We were gratified to hear the elevated and enlightened views expressed by that gentleman, and think his projects as practical as his designs are philanthropic. He has brought with him a large and valuable collection of books, &c., to be distributed among institutions, legislatures, &c., in return for donations sent from this country. Among them are several copies of M. Flandin's long expected and elegant work on the Antiquities of Niniveh. (See vol. i. ps. 29, 85.)

A New Physiological Theory.—A communication received from Mr. Van Amringe, Orange Co., N. Y., on the distribution of the races of mankind was referred to Mr. Bradford, who read an analysis at the last meeting. The system founded on the forms of the skull has been generally adopted for several years; and, although met by some serious objections, is probably regarded by many persons as something more substantial than a theory. They will probably be surprised to hear that Mr. Van Amringe regards the skin as the grand criterion, and argues to prove that the different structure and sensibility of this integument has vastly more influence on the character of an individual and of a race than any other part of his system. Those who regard many of the assumptions of the phrenologists, craniologists and physiognomists as gratuitous, and especially those who think phrenology a mere disturbing influence, impertinently intruded into the company of sciences, as well as those who view it as only one of the new masks of infidelity, will not regret to see a new antagonist rising against it, with some claims 'prima facie' as good as its own.

The Western Mounds.—Mr. Squier of Ohio was present, at with a new display of various objects dug from the mounds and other ancient earth-works in Ohio and Virginia in the past year, as well as drawings and maps prepared for the work which he is soon to publish on

that interesting subject. His associate in these labors, Mr. Hall, was also present; and the members expressed great satisfaction at the success and prospects of the enterprise, to which the Ethnological Society had extended all the encouragement in their power from their first acquaintance with it. For an outline of what was reported to the Society, last year, we refer our readers to vol. ii. p. 446; and have only to add here, that the explorers have opened and surveyed numerous ancient works since that time, and state, that they have generally found their previous observations and conclusions confirmed, while they have made no new discoveries, calculated to countenance any important opinion not before admitted, unless we except a serpentine mound, above 1200 feet long, in the form of a snake with a ball in its expanded jaws, and another in the form of an alligator.

We intend to commence at once the re-publication of a brief memoir of Mr. Squier's, in an abridged form, and therefore shall conclude with this subject to-day, by announcing, that the Smithsonian Institute have undertaken to contribute liberally to the expense of publishing the work of Messrs. Squier & Hall, at the recommendation of the Ethnological Society, and that it will be large and elegant.

It is peculiarly gratifying to learn that this course has been adopted. The ancient mounds are a most appropriate subject for the two societies thus engaged; it is the first grand starting-point in aboriginal American history; one that has excited the greatest curiosity at home and abroad, and yet one about which much authentic and satisfactory information has not been published or heretofore collected.

A *Daguerrotype of Jerusalem* was exhibited by Professor Robinson, a present from Mr. Cotheal. It is the recent work of several eminent French artists, being an aquatint copy from a daguerrotype taken from the flank of the Mount of Olives, nearly on a level with the surface of Mount Moriah. Though the pictorial effect was not equal to that of many prints, the certainty of accuracy renders it exceedingly interesting.

Auto-biographical Sketch of an African.—An aged African, of venerable aspect, and high moral character, has been for

years an inhabitant of Fayetteville, N. C. He is known by the name of Moro, and has been supposed to be an accomplished Arabic scholar, as he writes that language with ease and elegance. While the old freedman Paul, (of whom we published some account in our first volume, page 6th), was awaiting the vessel which took him back to his native continent in 1836, he heard of Moro and addressed him a letter in Arabic. The answer which he received he presented to the editor of this Magazine. A short time since it was translated by Mr. Cotheal, after being exhibited to the Ethnological Society. When we publish it, as we design to do speedily, our readers will remember this introduction.

Late Works.

"SERMONS ON PUBLIC OCCASIONS, by Henry Melvill, B. D., Principal of the East India College," have been published by Messrs. Stanford and Swords.

"THE BIBLE HISTORY OF PRAYER," by Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, of Connecticut. A valuable and interesting collection of facts and reflections connected with the prayers recorded and alluded to in the Scriptures, in their order. We can assure our readers, that they might find much pleasure and profit in perusing and often recurring to this work, whose plan is at once original and yet natural.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.—Since we last wrote a word on this painful subject, we have shared with our readers in the sorrow which every benevolent heart must feel in the sufferings of the wretched, and in the mortification with which the attitude of our country must fill every patriot, not to say every Christian. We hardly dare trust our feelings to write, and shall for the present remain silent.

"The position taken to defend the city of Mexico against the advance of our troops is a very strong one. The road, or rather the causeway, enters the basin of a lake, some sixteen or eighteen miles from Mexico. On the right hand is the salt lake of Tezcucó—on the left, the fresh water lake of Chalco. During the rainy season, the road, throughout the whole extent of the valley, is miry and deep. At the place selected for the defence is a small mountain, which, at its base is room for an army to make a stand."

Syria.

"Beginning at about a day's ride north of Tripoli, and extending quite round the head of the Mediterranean to Tarsus and the great plain of Adona, there reside that very peculiar, most degraded, and most needy people, the Musairiyeh. According to the best information which we can collect, they are more than twice as numerous as the Druzes. They live in villages, of which there are several thousand, large and small. In some districts they compose the entire population; in others they are mingled with other sects, like the Druzes in Lebanon. They have no places of public worship, no priesthood, and no known authorized forms of prayer. An outcast, degraded, oppressed people, without books, schools or guides of any kind they offer a large field, and present strong claims upon Christian benevolence. Some of us have travelled among them extensively, and have been kindly received. And where they have been well treated, as at Suweidiyeh by the Messrs. Barkers, they bear a fair character in comparison with their neighbors. When conversed with on the subject, they professed a willingness to receive missionaries and to send their children to school; and those who are best acquainted with them, both at Ladakiyeh and at Suweidiyeh, believe that they would prove to be quite accessible to missionaries, who should reside among them long enough to convince them that they were their sincere friends, and had come, not to rob, oppress and abuse them, but to befriend them and do them good. This, we suppose, would be the case; and their ignorance and wretchedness, their isolation from all the rest of the world, and the largeness of their community, render them an important and interesting portion of our field. This is not the place to enter upon a description of their character, habits and history. We must refer you for this to other sources of information. Our object now is to bring them before you merely in a missionary point of view. Here are some two hundred thousand, or more, of these miserable, outcast heathen, without God and having no hope. They speak Arabic, the language of our mission. They are on our borders, accessible from many points. They are perishing like the beasts of the field, with no one to think of or care for their souls. Will not the Ame-

rican church take thought for them, and send some of her sons and her daughters to preach to them the blessed gospel, and gather them into the fold of Jesus?

Suweidiyeh is the ancient Seleucia, the port of Antioch, from whence Paul sailed to Cyprus on his first foreign mission. The majority of the inhabitants are Nusairiyeh; and the Messrs. Barkers, who have many of them as tenants on their estate at this place, assure us that they would at once place their children under our instruction, if we should establish a mission among them. Recently Doct. Holt Yates, a pious English gentleman of fortune, has purchased property and settled with his family at Suweidiyeh. He has written to us, urging the commencement of schools there and at Antioch, and he regards the present time as eminently favorable. Antioch, where men were "first called Christians," is about four hours' ride from Suweidiyeh, and one-third of the inhabitants of this city are Nusairiyeh. The surrounding mountains are also crowded with this people. At Suweidiyeh perhaps the missionary would gain access to them more readily, and under more favorable circumstances, than at Ladakiyeh, though the latter city is no doubt the grand central point for this community. An additional attraction about Suweidiyeh is the healthiness of the place, and the delightful summer residence at Btias, an Armenian village on Mt. Rhossius, only a short morning's ride from the plain. Here the missionary would enjoy a healthy retreat, whenever needed, and a field of labor among an interesting people.

The Arabs are accessible.—The Arab people are eminently sociable. They are everywhere disposed to visit the missionary, and to welcome him to their houses in return. They are also intelligent, inquisitive, and easily interested in such subjects of inquiry as they have become at all acquainted with. And as most of them know more about religion than any other topic of conversation, it is not difficult to introduce this on all proper occasions. There is, throughout the country, therefore, a great mass of accessible mind. The missionary can begin his labors as soon as he knows how to utter a single sentiment in the language of the people. And as long as he lives among them, he may find daily opportunities to speak directly to perishing

sinner about the great things of salvation. Nor need there be any other limitation to the amount of this constant, direct, personal effort, but what is found in the health, strength, abilities and heart of the missionary.

But besides these efforts with and for individuals, we have a variety of ways and opportunities to preach the gospel to them collectively. The missionary, long before he is able to preach publicly, finds in his domestic circle and among his immediate friends an opportunity to begin to expound the word of God. We encounter very little difficulty in gathering around the family altar, every evening, a company to whom we may preach the truth, and for whose salvation we may labor regularly and daily. Nor is this facility of access confined to any particular class of people. Druzes, Maronites, Greeks, Greek Catholics, Syrians, Armenians eagerly attend; and their ecclesiastical rulers, however bitterly they may be opposed, are unable to force them to desist. In this respect our mission enjoys an advantage altogether peculiar in Turkey; and, if we are not misinformed, our facilities for easy, unrestricted intercourse with the people are much greater than in most of these eastern missions.

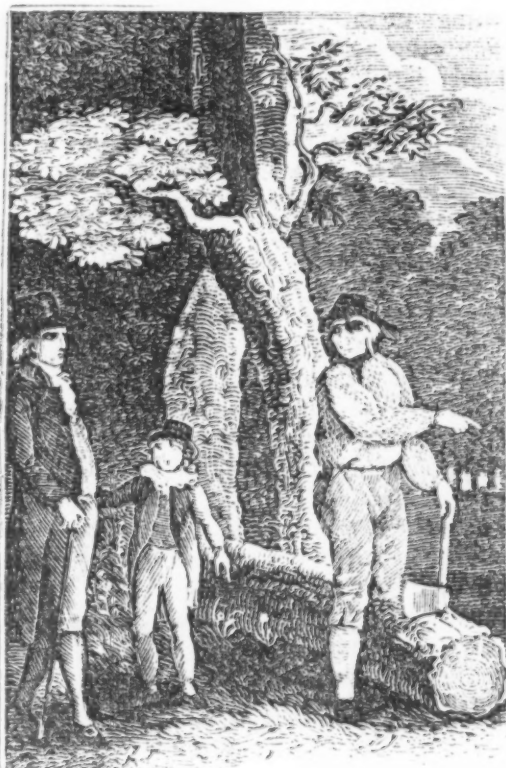
Again, the open, accessible character of this people is shown by the fact, that they willingly give up their children, both boys and girls, for us to educate. We have more applications for schools than we can possibly meet. Nor do the number of applications diminish in consequence of the most decided efforts, on our part, to make them thoroughly evangelical, Christian schools. The only books used are the word of God and our own religious publications. The superintendents are our best native labourers. They visit and examine the schools constantly, expounding the Scriptures, and praying with the pupils; and so far as our abilities permit, we have Sabbath schools and public religious worship at each school house on the Lord's day. For this department of labor we have a most extensive and inviting field in Lebanon. In the village schools on this goodly mountain and throughout the country, the young will make his first essays at the formal preaching of the gospel in this foreign tongue.

But it has also proved comparatively easy, at all the stations which have here-

tofore been established in Syria and Palestine, to gather regular congregations, larger or smaller according to circumstances, for the stated, public worship of God. This has been done at Beirut at Jerusalem, at 'Abeith, and several other villages in Lebanon, and at Hasbeiya. And we doubt not that the same may be effected at Aleppo, Tripoli, Ladakiyeh, Suweidiyeh, or any other place at which we should think it proper to commence a station. Nor need the missionary fear that he will be permanently shut out from intercourse with this people by the excommunications and anathemas of opposing hierarchies. Their power has greatly diminished, and is rapidly declining. Multitudes who trembled at an ecclesiastical anathema a few years ago, now treat it with indifference, or cast it off with scorn.

The Healthiness of Syria.—The climate of Syria is very various; but we do not regard it as, on the whole, unhealthy. The sea-coast is generally hot and, for four months of the year, debilitating to foreigners from northern regions. But the healthiness of cities, even on the coast, differs remarkably. Beirut is oppressively warm in summer, but is not subject to malaria or to fevers resulting from this cause. Tripoli lies low, is well watered, and vegetation is luxuriant; and hence it is subject, in autumn, to those endemic diseases which such causes everywhere generate. But fevers, even there, are not malignant nor generally fatal. And both these cities have, in close vicinity, the cool, bracing air of that goodly mountain, Lebanon. On these mountain heights the exhausted and the invalid can enjoy one of the best summer climates in the world.

Ladakiyeh and Suweidiyeh are remarkably healthy; and Europeans who have resided in them, pronounce the climate excellent. Both are within reach of mountain air, if a change becomes necessary. Aleppo stands upon an elevated plain, far removed from all cause of malaria, and has for ages been the residence of European consuls and merchants with their families. As to health it has always borne an excellent character. We have not heard either merchants or official gentlemen object to a residence there on this account. The healthiness of Syria will rise much above the average of missionary fields.—*Miss. Herald.*



THE WOODMAN.

Perhaps it was more common a few years ago, than now, for such books as we had in the English language, designed to direct the education of the young, to dwell on the purity and intelligence usually found in country life, and to cultivate a respect for the hardy sons of toil, who tame the forest and cause it to bloom and blossom like the rose. The drawing before us was made to illustrate such a scene as the sensible writers of those days were fond of representing, in their real importance, their genuine interest. We may contemplate it with seriousness on more than one account. The peculiar dress of a gentleman, which was universal in the days of our ancestors, is here presented; and that stiffness which it now seems to possess in our eyes, is no less displeasing, than the costume of our times will probably appear to our successors. At that day, however, and in such a dress, good and wise men lived; and to their goodness and wisdom we should know that we are deeply indebted.

The best way for us to undertake to pay the obligations we owe our ancestors, is to appreciate and act upon their principles, in those important points in which time has proved that they were right. One of the most dangerous devi-

ations for us to guard against, is the adoption of luxurious habits of life; and, with this appropriate little picture before us, let us seriously revert to the past periods of the history of our country, when the artificial distinctions of life, unhappily so great in our cities, towns and often even in our villages, were almost unknown. Let us reflect on the true standards by which we ought to judge of men, and the comparative respect with which we ought to regard them. The indolent drone is not worthy to be preferred to the honest, intelligent and virtuous laborer, how rich soever he may be; and the man of bad conduct, or unfixed principles should never be treated as if he stood on a level with the good, though humble Christian.

Whoever will imitate the example exhibited by the father in our print, and take his son to the fields or woods at early morn, to introduce him to the lessons of practical goodness, morality and religion, which he may find among the works of God and the sons of toil, may expect to confer upon him more of the real advantages of a good education, than if he should devote hundreds or even thousands of dollars, in paying others to teach him all the knowledge contained in books.



GENERAL SANTA ANNA.

Late events have compelled us to look with new and peculiar feelings on every object connected with Mexico, and especially on the portrait of a Mexican. Our nation has been pursuing a course of measures towards that country for some months past, which have placed us in a new position with respect to almost everything past as well as present. For commencing and for carrying on the war, with Mexico, we have expressed so many opinions, avowed so many and such various principles, that no man can pretend to justify it without involving himself in many difficult questions. Whoever shall now or hereafter undertake to vindicate the people of the U. States, for the Mexican War, must be prepared to show, how several principles of morality and religion, and even of national law, may properly be violated; how the example of our ancestors can be set at nought without dishonor; how this may be right, and moreover why several inconsistent and even opposite pretences may be made at different times for doing all these.

Our own feelings on this painful subject may perhaps be more acute than those of our countrymen generally: but we believe they are not greatly so. We have been acquainted with Mexicans, and witnessed the interest with which some of them have sought to acquire information in this country which might be useful to their own. We have sympathized with them in the obstacles thrown in the way of the improvement of their nation, by adverse circumstances, and studied with them measures for their removal.

We have seen enough of the better kinds of Mexicans, to refrain from joining in those aspersions of their character which have been readily pronounced by certain writers and orators, or to partake in the surprise of those, who found some of their officers gentlemen, some of their soldiers valiant, some of their women refined and humane, and few, very few, of any class deserting their standard as traitors. Had but the better portion of our own countrymen but known something of all this beforehand, and had the worse and more inconsiderate of them but read a few pages in some of our geographies, before they set out to kill or to rob the inhabitants of deserts, there might have been a stronger opposition to the war, and a feeblener support of it.

Among the many inconsistencies of which we have been guilty, are those made respecting Santa Anna. He has been charged with all the varieties of selfishness, baseness and incompetency; he has been represented at one time as the tool of the priests, and at another as despised by all classes, and yet as a just specimen of all Mexicans, a man full of vices and a stranger to every virtue.

But in spite of all this, he was invited by our Chief Magistrate, to leave his retirement in Cuba, and return to Mexico, where he was permitted to enter, with ten generals of his own choosing, under some contract, promise or understanding, it must be presumed, to do something of some kind, in our favor. The name of this man, therefore, has thus been associated, for the future, with the most extraordinary act of the kind in the history of civilized nations. So long as the name of Santa Anna is remembered, this point in his life must be retained; and happy would it be for us, if it were one less discreditable to "Anglo-Saxon" intelligence and morality.

If any of our readers can find a case on record, which can be compared with this, even in a few of its leading features, we shall feel under obligations to them. A contract was made with a man, who has been long represented as unworthy of confidence, to perform in some way, by treachery, what we had undertaken to do by force of arms. Two millions of dollars were earnestly asked of Congress, apparently to be paid him as the reward of his treason; and this, it would seem, was to be given in advance,

to a man every way destitute of faith, to pay him for a new and most atrocious piece of treachery. Again, that act of treachery was to be committed in a place wholly removed from our control, and among the very persons for whose injury it was designed, in the heart of the nation which it was to betray, reduce and subject.

If this had been a secret arrangement, it might have been less senseless, though not less base and immoral: but when publicly known, as it was, too childish even for children. No man in his senses could fail to see, that if the Mexicans admitted their old disgraced, exiled leader, when he was brought back to them by the enemies who were then invading their country, it must be because he gave them assurances that his promises to the latter were insincere. When it was seen that he was placed again at the head of the nation, the act showed, most incontestably, that they believed he had deceived our negotiators. But farther: even if he had been bought, the Mexicans had him in their power; and he was much more liable to die for the first symptom of treachery, than if acting under any other circumstances. And, again: in order to guard against suspicion, he must be more decided and more active than any other man. All this, to our cost, we have now clearly set before our eyes: but was it not equally clear from the first, to every reflecting mind?

The character and history of Santa Anna are very remarkable. Probably we may learn more of the former hereafter, by which some things, now unaccountable, may be explained. He has been in active service most of his life, at the head of the army, and in the seat of the Chief Magistrate; and has made many great changes in the country, some good, some bad, and some of doubtful nature. But, on the one hand, if half that has been said of the ignorance and degradation of the inhabitants of Mexico be true, there must be some excuse to be made for his countrymen on the one hand, and for himself on the other. If the chief charge against him is that of selfishness, let those of our rulers who are perfectly disinterested throw the first stone, our volunteers the second, and then our army officers the third, who would have lost their pay and prospects, if they had resigned their commissions. Santa Anna

will then trace many executioners; and if another should be needed to give the 'coup-de grace,' the finishing blow, let the most blameless of the people step forward, who has performed the part which his conscience demanded.

Whatever have been the crimes, the offences or the follies of Santa Anna in past years, they certainly must hereafter be partly shaded from the view of the world, by the prominent position in which we have placed him at the present time. His later actions must always occupy the fore-ground, in the picture of his life; and we are assured that posterity will feel competent to pass a decided judgment on ourselves as well as on him. For ourselves we cannot look forward to her opinion, without pain and humiliation.

DEATH OF THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES OF AUSTRIA.—The Imperial family of Austria has lost one of its most distinguished members, and the Austrian army its most illustrious veteran. The Archduke Charles died at Vienna on the 20th of April. Born on the 5th September, 1771, he was in the 76th year of his age. His name is one which neither friends nor foes pronounce but with respect. Generous and humane as he was brave, endowed with a sentiment of chivalric loyalty, frequently unfortunate as a general, yet never feeble or incompetent, the Archduke was fully worthy of the eminent position which his destiny had assigned him in the great wars to which the French revolution gave birth. Although from 1795 to 1809, from the celebrated retreat of Moreau on il the battle of Wagram, he continued to command the Austrian armies—both against the generals of the Republic and the Emperor himself. His military career closed with the battle of Wagram, for he would not participate in the later coalitions against the French. He went into retirement after 1809, and remained absorbed in his studies of his favorite art of war, and published a number of technical works on the subject, which are held in the highest estimation by military men. The Archduke was married to a princess of Nassau, and leaves behind him four sons, one of whom is the Archduke Frederick and captain in the Austrian navy, and two daughters, one of whom is Queen of the two Sicilies.—SEL.

Lago Maggiore.

Who has not heard this beautiful sheet of water described in historic tale, or romantic legend? Its principal charm, however, is its wonderful natural beauty, which a love of art has contributed in no small degree to enhance and celebrate. It is an object of travel to men of leisure, affords many a rich scene for the painter's glowing canvass, and is desired by all those whose fancy has been fired by descriptions of its beauties.

The climate is mild—the heat even in summer is seldom oppressive, and the rich variety of scenery is unsurpassed.

On the north rise the Swiss Alps, and farther south the rich and luxuriant fields of Italy burst on the view, forming a paradise brighter than the brightest creation of the Poet's fancy.

The eye, too, is delighted with the variety of natural wonders which are developed, as you follow the windings of this beautiful lake; first, you behold the sublime crown of mountains by which it is partially encircled; below is seen Mount Rosa, on the bank of Laveno, and, far away in the distant blue, Mount Simplon towers in solitary grandeur, wood-crowned heights overhang the clear waters, beautiful villages rest on the sides of the sloping hills, stately towers rise, and blooming gardens wreath the Italian shore. The lake is bounded on the north by the Swiss Canton, Tessin, on the east by the Lombardin district, and on the west by the Kingdom of Sardinia; thus three states claim a right in this *Dorado*.

On the north, the Ticino brings down its tribute from the Alps; on the east, the Toccia contributes the melted snows from the glacier sources of the Simplon; and on the west the Tresa brings the sparkling waters of the Luganor Sea.

Lago Maggiore is about nine miles in length from north to south, and in this distance it describes three beautiful curves: its southern outlet is through the Ticina which flows into the Po. The breadth varies much, and thus contributes greatly to its beauty; between Ravenna and Laveno, where a number of Islands form a small Archipelago, it stretches to about a mile and a half, but in the southern part, between Arona and Angera, it is only 1200 paces.

Of the islands scattered over its glassy surface, the Borromeo isles are worthy of

particular notice; they are four in number, their names are Isola San Giovanni, Isola Pescadore, Isola Bella, and Isola Madre: the last two are spots of incomparable beauty.

Isola Bella was originally a naked rock, but by the care and labor of the Borromeo family, it has been transformed into a blooming island; the toil and labor it must have cost to cover it with rich soil, and adorn it with all the plants and flowers congenial to that clime, cannot well be imagined; indefatigable perseverance, however, has converted the naked rock into a blooming garden, and it stands as a monument of the skill and taste of those by whom it has been made to smile.

The island rises in the form of a pyramid in regular terraces from the bosom of the lake, and is adorned with a palace of singular beauty. The rarest trees and plants abound; Palms, groves of Olive, clumps of Orange, Laurel, Pomegranate, and Cypress rise there, bowers of Jasmine, Myrtle, Roses, and Wine grapes, varied with green spots, where bubbling fountains send forth their pearly waters—magnificent statues embellish the scene, and golden pheasants charm the eye with their rich plumage.

Smaller, less dazzling, but still lovelier is Isola Madre: all the plants of the former isle, with the addition of the Fig and Cactus abound there, and a palace of more exquisite beauty rises in the midst.

The view of the lake, when Chestnuts, Mulberries and Olives are ripening on its banks, is one of indescribable beauty.—*Prot. Union.*

HAVE SOME OBJECT IN VIEW.—Constituted as mankind is, no human being can be happy without some object in view. A person brought up in a maze of folly, with a fortune at his command, and without any regular business, is one of the most miserable creatures on God's footstool. The beggar on a dunghill is a prince to him. Young men who dream that it would be a fine thing to have riches showered upon them, know not what they desire. If you have no object in view—are not engaged in any steady pursuit or employment, we know you must be miserable. When we look back upon the past, our heart is filled with unutterable gratitude, to know that we were born in poverty and had to jostle our way in the world.—*SEL.*

LAMENT OF A MOTHER FOR THE DEATH OF HER CHILD.

A dew-drop on a withered leaf,
As bright, as lovely, and as brief,
Thy being was—thou camest from heaven,
Like dew-drops on the ear of even;
When blushed the morning's early ray,
Thou, beauteous one, wert passed away!
If thou hadst lived, thou fragile flower,
To soothe me in mine hour of wo,
Oh! not as now would grief have power
To rend his aching bosom so!
I fondly hoped that thou would'st be:
All that thy sire was erst to me;
But thou art dead, beloved, and I
Care not how soon with thee I lie;—
The grave indeed were a welcome bed,
For this throbbing heart, and this aching
head.

The beam that lights the crystal tear
That glistens on the woodland rose,
Ere yet dissolved to viewless air,
Upward again to heaven it goes—
Sweet as that beam, that tear, my child,
Wert thou, when last thou look'dst on
me,
And thy pale lips so sweetly smiled,
As if death wore no frown for thee:
And then—(Oh God! why hast thou dealt
Such anguish to the widow's breast?)
While mutely by thy couch I knelt,
And thy cold cheek to mine was prest,
Without a sigh, without a groan,
Thy spirit fled—my son! my son!

Thou art in yonder heaven now,
A cherub near th' Eternal throne—
Oh! teach my heart to bear the blow
That leaves me here on earth alone!
I should not weep—but tears will flow,
Whene'er my thoughts are backward
cast;
That thou art blessed I know—I know—
But ah! I can't forget the past!
I can't forget that I'm bereft
Of all that formed my solace here;
Nought, nought in life, to me is left
But frenzy's dream, and memory's tear!

Come, on the wings of slumber, come
Thou bright one! from thy place of rest!
Descend from thine eternal home,
Again to soothe thy mother's breast!—
Dispel these clouds of doubt and gloom
That gather round the mourner's brow;
Tell her of hope beyond the tomb—
O, be her guardian angel now!

I'll not provoke thy wrath, my God!
By murmuring at thy righteous will;
I strive to kiss the chastening rod,
But nature speaks in anguish still;
These rending sobs I cannot hush—
These burning tears I cannot smother;
There is a voice in every gush
Proclaims I am—no! was—a mother!

Death! thou hast quenched the only beam
That glimmered on life's stormy wave;
Thou'st left me childless on the stream
That rushes darkly to the grave:
Yet, yet, I triumph o'er thee, Earth,
And rise above thy poor control,
Thy touch may chill the ebbing breath—
Thou can'st not quell th' immortal soul!
And while the tempest round me rages,
I know there's rest, at last, in heaven;
My faith is on the Rock of Ages,
The glorious Promise God hath given.
[Selected.]

Hope.

Hope on, frail mortal; what though
thy path be rugged, and strewn with
thorns?—thou hast only to persevere,
and thy reward awaits thee. Many days
and nights, perchance years, hast thou
struggled with adversity. Thou hast
said in thine heart, wo is me—wherefore
was I born? Hope then whispered—Per-
severe: before thee lies thy reward.
What though thou art poor, despised by
those, it may be, who are thy inferiors in
all save wealth? What matters it, that
thy short life is exposed to the rude blasts
of adverse fortune, if at last thou art
crowned with immortality, which those
who rudely push thee from them think
not of. Hope on, then, in thy poverty—
be honest in thy humility—aspire to be
truly great, by being truly good.—SEL.

A GOOD RULE.—It is always a good
rule to follow, to step in no path—to
speak no word, to commit no act, when
conscience appears to whisper, beware.
You had better wait a twelvemonth and
learn your duty, than take a hasty step,
and bring tears and repentance to a dy-
ing day.

How many a lost man might have
been saved, had he listened to an in-
ward monitor and resisted the first incli-
nation to deviate from the holy path of
rectitude. See far away before you, and
on either side, the ground whitened with
the bones and sinews of millions who
have perished ignobly in the march of
life. They resisted the spirit of truth,
and fell. They trusted to themselves,
and sunk at the outset. Take warning
by them. Could their bones live, breathe,
and speak, how earnestly would they ap-
peal to you. They would compel you,
as it were, to pursue a virtuous course,
that your end might be joyous and not
degraded.—SEL.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Instructions on the best mode of Collecting, Preserving and Transporting Objects of Natural History. BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE FRENCH MUSEUM OF NAT. HIST. (ABRIDGED FROM M. VATTEMAR'S PAMPHLET FOR DWIGHTS' AM. MAGA.)

These instructions are divided naturally into three chapters, corresponding to the three kingdoms of nature; each part has been prepared by such of the professors as it especially concerns.

The instructions will make known

1. The manner of collecting and preparing objects of Natural History.

2. The choice and form of the notes which should accompany them.

3. An indication of those which are more particularly wished for.

As soon as the objects prepared as here directed, have been placed in case, these cases must be closed in the best possible manner and covered with pitch or tar on their whole surface; so that neither air nor moisture can penetrate.

After this they must be enveloped in oil-cloth, and then put on board ship, in such places as will be likely not to be disturbed till their arrival, and as far from the heat and vermin as possible.

Glass bottles should be packed in wooden boxes well filled with tow and seaweed; and arranged so that they will run no risk of breaking; objects which may be spoiled by liquids in the glass bottles, should they happen to break, should not be placed with them.

When a package has been sent, information should be given directly, with the statement of the number and weight of the boxes, of the ship by which they are sent, the time of sailing, and the port to which they are bound. These statements should be made in time, so that boxes may be sealed at the Custom House and not be opened until they arrive at Paris.

It is evident that if living animals or vegetables are sent, the time necessary for the voyage should be calculated and the speediest and safest conveyance chosen.

CHAP. 1. *Mineralogy and Geology.* Minerals are found either in regular and geometrical forms, when they are called crystals, or in more or less irregular masses.

Among crystals there are some so situated that they can be separated without injury from the matter that envelopes them.

Others compose salient groups; others are imbedded in rock.

Specimens of each of these three states should if possible be procured; with regard to crystals enveloped in surrounding matter, particles of this matter should be detached with them, so that the different materials which accompany them may be observed.

Also portions of the masses composed of needles and fibres, or granulous or compact, having care to choose them fresh and free from those alterations that take place in these at the surface. The metallic mines should call the attention of travellers. They will observe if they are in parallel beds with the surrounding rocks or in clefts called veins which cross the bed. In detaching pieces from these mines, care should be taken to leave around the principal metal portions of other metals which may be associated with them, or stony substances which often accompany crystals.

It is to be desired for the progress of historic and technical mineralogy that pieces of stone should be selected which are most commonly used in the construction of public monuments and houses; and the most authentic samples should be procured of all the mineral substances employed in the useful and ornamental arts: such as sharpening stones, stones for ovens, stones to polish with, and stones for potteries; having care to indicate the kinds of earth and stones which enter into the composition of each kind of pottery; whether minerals are indigenous or exotic, it must be particularly mentioned whence they come.

If organic remains should be found in these earths, such as the bones of animals, shells, impressions of fish or vegetables, samples should be taken with care from these different bodies, leaving around them a portion of the earth or stone in which they are imbedded.

In case these earths should offer traces of volcanic origin, pieces will be taken of each substance ejected by the explosions, some of a stony nature, some as basalts, some as glass, some as obsidiennes, some scorix, etc. For those which are prisms, care must be taken to remark the form of these prisms and the extent they occupy in the earth.

To each sample should be attached a ticket indicating the name of the country where they were found, the particular spot from which they were taken, the distance and situation of some neighbouring known

town from it, the nature and appearance of the country and its elevation above the sea.

Wherever mineral waters shall be found, care will be taken to fill a bottle, to cork and cement it closely.

On all coasts and islands where vessels stop, travellers can land and procure objects with little trouble, which, having little value in themselves, become instructive and interesting by the simple annotations which accompany them.

Wherever a rock is seen to rise, should it be in the water or land, it should be observed if it is all of the same substance or homogeneous or compound, or formed of different beds. In the first case a fragment must be detached, in the second case, they will observe the relative position of the beds, their inclination and thickness; and take a sample of each of the beds, and put the same mark on all the pieces coming from the same mountain, and a number on each to indicate the order of their position or reciprocal situation. If the person who procures these samples could make a simple sketch, to show the form of the mountain, the thickness and inclination of its layers, he would render an essential service.

In case the rock is an isolated one, it is useful to examine and sketch on both sides to be more certain of the inclination of the beds.

It would be well to gather some sand from the bottoms of rivers; above all those which have metallic dusts; but this sand must be taken as far from the mouth of the river as possible.

In some countries are found isolated masses to which the people attribute a singular origin; pieces must be taken: perhaps they are *aërolites*; others may be transported by the revolutions of the globe.

The merit of geological collections being principally in the knowledge of local circumstances in which each sample is taken, it is indispensable to join to these collections well-arranged catalogues. They will repeat the numbers of the samples and directions written on the labels; all details should be inserted which may give a complete idea of the strata which have been observed, and sketches and drawings taken on the spot should be placed either in the margin or the body of the books. It would be well to have duplicates of the catalogues. One of them pressed between two pieces of board well tied, should be placed on the top of one of the boxes, the others should be addressed directly to M. Vattermare. [These are the chief directions on minerals.]

CHAP. II. *Botany.* The botanical riches of the museum are composed: 1. Of living vegetables cultivated in the garden. 2. Of the collection of dry plants or herbals, of the different parts of plants dried and in alcohol, such as woods, fruits, etc., and of all the products of the vegetable kingdom that are capable of preservation. 3. Of the collection of fossil plants.

Living Plants. To promote the progress of science, agriculture, and horticulture, it is important to collect in a central garden, like that of Paris, the greatest number of living plants possible.

The transportation of the roots, underground bulbs and tubercles, such as those of the lily tribe, irides, dioscarea, land orchids, aroidees, gesneria, of many of the *Oxalis*, *Troscopulum*, etc., is easily effected by packing these parts carefully in dry moss, or very dry sand, with which the box should be filled up; the parasitic orchids or epyphites, with green bulbs, can be sent in wooden boxes, pierced with little holes, and kept dry; all the old leaves should be taken off, as, in their decay, they cause dampness, and the roots wrapped in dry moss or cloth. The same means may be used for the pulpy plants, such as the cactus: any dry flexible substance, not subject to dampness, as hair, wool, etc., may be used to pack them. These pulpy plants, if large, should be separated from the others, so that they may not be tainted by their decay.

For the transportation of living plants, neither pulpy or tuberculous, it is necessary to place them in glazed boxes of a peculiar construction, first invented and used in England, by M. N. Ward.

The bottom should not touch the deck, but must be raised some centimetres by the feet on the four corners, so that the sea water may not damp the box.

A bed of clayey earth moist enough to stick to the bottom, is first put in the box; then a layer of earth, mined if possible with vegetable decay of 15 or 20 centimetres; the plants are embedded in this earth either in pots or wicker baskets.

Seeds, especially of the kinds that preserve with difficulty their germinating power, may be sown among these plants, such as those of the palms, laurels, oaks, several conifers, roses, etc.

Plants put in these boxes should have good roots, and not taken directly from the country. In case they are, time should be given them to take root, before closing the box.

[To be Continued.]

Health.*Description of the 'Water Cure.'*

The Cold-Water process is calculated, by its severity, to startle patients of weak constitutions or nervous temperaments. It commences daily, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, by being enclosed first in a linen sheet dripping wet with cold spring water. Then a woolen blanket is put round the body. Then a feather bed is laid over you. Then the patient falls into a gentle slumber, from which, in fifteen minutes, he is awakened in a profuse perspiration, and smoking like a coal-pit. He remains for three-quarters of an hour in this state, drinking two glasses of spring water in that time; and then goes wrapped up in the sheet and blanket to the bath-room, throws off his wrappers and plunges into a cold bath! After remaining a few minutes in the cold bath, he gets out, wraps up in the blankets, goes to his bed-room, and is rubbed dry, dresses, and then walks less or more as he has strength and inclination, returning at 7 o'clock with a fine appetite for breakfast.

At 11 o'clock, the Patient goes to a Fountain for shower bathing. Here a stream of water, from a height of fifteen feet, directly from a cold spring, falls upon the neck and runs down the spine for several minutes, after which you are rubbed with the flesh brush or hair mittens, then wiped dry, dress and read or take gentle exercise till Dinner. During the afternoon, Patients take a "Hip Bath," and on going to bed, a "Foot Bath." Patients drink from twenty to thirty glasses of spring water daily. Some drink a dozen before breakfast. Strict attention is paid to Diet. The breakfast consists of Bread, Butter, Milk and Fruit, Dinner, of a joint of Fresh Meat, with Vegetables; Tea, of Bread, Milk and Fruit. Salt Meats, Spices, Wine, Coffee, Tea, &c. &c., are prohibited. Professor Longfellow is among the Patients.

The Patients soon not only cease to dread the cold-water, but go to their ablutions with alacrity and pleasure. Many of them are, and all believe themselves, recovering. Of the great virtues of cold water, nobody doubts. Nor is there any doubt of the efficacy of a rigid course of dieting. I had not expected to find so simple a remedy for so many of the "ills that flesh is heir to," nor am I satisfied that such a remedy has been

found. But we shall soon know what the 'Water-Cure' will accomplish. It is proper and lawful to 'prove all things.'—SEL.

Corn Story.

We will not vouch for the accuracy of the calculations below; but we will vouch for this: that any man who will make the calculations for himself will be perfectly astounded by the enormous results.

The importance of figures was demonstrated a short time since by a bargain made between a railroad clerk and a traveller.

"Mr. Clerk, what will you carry me 50 miles up the river for?" says the traveller.

"What will you give?" was the reply. "Will you give me one kernel of corn for the first mile, two for the next, four for the next, and so on doubling to the end of the 50 miles?"

"Most certainly I will, if you will take it," says the traveller, thinking that he had made a speculation.

The bargain being closed, our clerk began to cast about to see what should be done with the corn when the traveller had fulfilled his contract. In the first place, I will return to the Railroad Company, says he, the full amount to which they are entitled. I will give the proceeds of 500 bushels to the widow of Jerry Coughlin, who was drowned from the cars of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company, a few days since while, in their employ, and 10,000 bushels to each of the orphan asylums of this city. I would says he, keep a few thousand bushels for myself, for he who takes not proper care of himself and family is counted worse than an infidel. The residue I would send to Ireland, and the other starving nations of the old world, the general government furnishing ships to carry it, and that they may be prepared for it on its arrival at the seaports, I will mention the quantity, after deducting the above small items, 22,354,628,110 bushels of corn, requiring 134,187,768 ships of 500 tons each, forming a line, ship touching ship, 179 times round the globe.—SEL.

God is on the side of virtue; for whoever dreads punishment, suffers it, and whoever deserves it, dreads it.—LACON.

POETRY.

Rest, Sister Rest.

Rest, Sister rest, thy work is o'er,
Thy task all done, what would ye more?
Rest, as the blessed rest, in heaven,
With trials past and sins forgiven.

Rest, Sister rest, rest with thy God,
We'll strive to reach thy high abode,
Strive by the Spirit's aid and prayer,
To dwell forever with thee there.

Rest, Sister rest, we would not call
Thee back to earth, where sins dark pall
Hangs o'er the spirit, clogs the soul,
Striving to reach its heavenly goal.

Rest, Sister rest, e'en o'er thy grave
The willow trees their branches wave,
And we have planted o'er that spot,
A flower that says "Forget me not."

Rest, Sister rest, as strangers bow,
Inquiring whither wentest thou,
We'll point above from yonder sod,
And tell them, "thou hast gone to God."
[JNO. S. ADAMS]

Labor.

Ho, ye who at the anvil toil,
And strike the sounding blow
Where from the burning iron's breast,
The sparks fly to and fro,
While answering to the hammer's ring,
And fire's intenser glow,—
Oh, while ye feel 'tis hard to toil
And sweat the long day through,
Remember, it is harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho, ye who till the stubborn soil,
Whose hard hands guide the plough,
Who bend beneath the summer sun,
With burning cheek and brow,—
Ye deem the curse still clings to earth
From olden time till now,
But while ye feel 'tis hard to toil
And labor all day through,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho, ye who plough the sea's blue field—
Who ride the restless wave,
Beneath whose gallant vessel's keel
There lies a yawning grave,
Around whose barque the wintry winds
Like fiends of fury rave,—
Oh, while ye feel 'tis hard to toil
And labor long hours through,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho, ye, upon whose fevered cheeks
The hectic glow is bright,
Whose mental toil wears out the day
And half the weary night,

Who labour for the souls of men,
Champions of truth and right,—
Although ye feel your toil is hard,
Even with this glorious view,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho, all who labor—all who strive!—
Ye wield a lofty power:
Do with your might, do with your strength,
Fill every golden hour!
The glorious privilege to do
Is man's most noble dower.
Oh, to your birthright and yourselves,
To your own souls be true!
A weary, wretched life is theirs,
Who have no work to do.

[Caroline F. Orne.]

A friend should bear with his friend's infirmities,
but not with his 'vices.'

French Proverbs, Bon mots, &c.—

26. L'infini est partout, le fini n'est qu'une apparence. Ce qu'on appelle fini n'est qu'un infini à l'état latent ou virtuel.

27. Aimer, c'est être heureux; hair, c'est être malheureux. Ajoutons sans cesse l'amour à lui-même et soustrayons la haine, voilà toute l'arithmétique du bonheur.

A. GUYARD.

Italian Maxims, Proverbs, &c.

1. Gli scrittori che non han la forza di scrivere delle opere, son quelli quasi sempre che riescono nella critica. Da un vino debole ed insipido fassi eccellente aceto.

2. E peggiore un cattivo filosofo che un idiota. Questi non ragionando lascia suscitare gli errori che ci sono; quegli mal ragionando ne accresce il numero.

Solution to Enigma No. 44, p. 432.—The letter r.

Translation of French Proverbs, &c., p. 432.

25. Nothing surprises philosophy: surprise assails only the vulgar.

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